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(71)出願人 000002967

ダイハツ工業株式会社

大阪府池田市ダイハツ町1番1号

(72)発明者 長谷川 国生

大阪府池田市桃園2丁目1番1号 ダイハ

ツ工業株式会社内

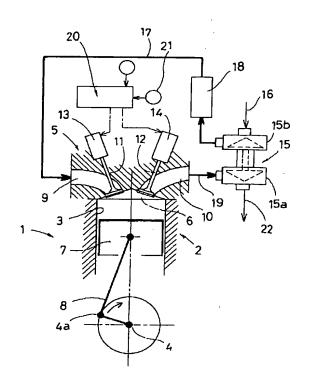
(74)代理人 弁理士 石井 暁夫 (外2名)

(54) 【発明の名称】 可変サイクル式内燃機関

(57)【要約】

【課題】 燃焼室8への吸気弁11付き吸気ボート9への大気空気の吸気経路中に、排気弁12付き排気ボート10からの排気ガスにて駆動される排気ターボ過給機15を設けて成る内燃機関において、この内燃機関における全回転域での軸トルクの向上と、低燃費とを達成する。

【手段】 前記吸気弁11及び排気弁12を、前記内燃機関1における低速回転域及び高速回転域の両方の回転域において、四サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動することにより、四サイクルで運転し、前記低速回転域と高速回転域との間における中速回転域において、二サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動することにより二サイクルで運転する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】燃焼室への吸気弁付き吸気ポートへの大気空気の吸気経路中に、前記燃焼室からの排気弁付き排気ボートからの排気ガスにて駆動される排気ターボ過給機を設けて成る内燃機関において、

前記吸気弁及び排気弁における開閉作動のバルブタイミングを可変式にし、この吸気弁及び排気弁を、前記内燃機関における低速回転域及び高速回転域の両方の回転域において四サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動し、前記低速回転域と高速回転域との間における中速回転域において二サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動することを特徴とする可変サイクル式内燃機関。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、火花点火式又は圧縮点火式等の内燃機関において、そのサイクルを回転数に応じて変更することにより、回転トルクの向上と、燃料消費量の低減とを図るようにした可変サイクル式の内燃機関に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術と発明が解決しようとする課題】一般に、内燃機関には、周知の通り、二サイクルのものと、四サイクルのものとが存在する。前者の二サイクル内燃機関は、クランク軸の一回転中において吸気、圧縮、爆発及び排気を行うことにより、クランク軸の一回転当たりに、一回の爆発工程を有するから、クランク軸の二回転中に吸気、圧縮、爆発及び排気を行うと言う四サイクル内燃機関のものに比べて、平均有効圧が高く、高い軸トルクを得ることができる。

【0003】しかし、二サイクル内燃機関では、掃気効率が四サイクル内燃機関よりも遙かに低い。この掃気効率を高めることのために、かっては、吸気をクランクケース内において圧縮することにより、掃気流の圧力を高くすると言う方法を採用していたが、この方式は、クランクケース内のオイルミストが吸気に混ざり、これが白煙となって排気ガスの著しい悪化を招来するのであった。

【0004】そこで、最近では、吸気を、内燃機関によって駆動される機械式過給機又は排気ガスで駆動される排気ターボ過給機にて圧縮することにより、掃気流の圧力を高くして、掃気効率を高めると言う方法を採用している。しかし、前者の方法は、機械式過給機を駆動することに可成りの軸トルクを必要とするために、燃料消費率の悪化を招くと言う問題があり、また、後者の方法は、低速回転域において、排気ガス量が少なくて、排気ターボ過給機を充分に駆動することができず、ひいては、排気ターボ過給機による掃気効率の向上を期待できないばかりか、排気ターボ過給機が吸気に抵抗になるから、低速回転域において軸トルクが大幅にダウンし、且つ、燃料消費率も悪化すると言う欠点がある。

【0005】また、二サイクル内燃機関のうち吸気・排気を吸気弁及び排気弁の開閉によって行うようにしたい わゆる二弁式の二サイクル内燃機関では、その吸気弁及 び排気弁の開閉回数が、四サイクル内燃機関の二倍であ ることのために、吸気弁及び排気弁の開閉作動が回転数 の増加に追従できくなるばかりか、その耐久性が極端に 低下するから、高速回転に適合しないと言う欠点があった。

【0006】本発明は、前記二サイクル内燃機関が有する前記した欠点を四サイクル内燃機関にて解消することにより、全回転域において軸トルクの向上と燃料消費量の低減とを図ることができると共に、高速回転にも適合できるようにしたサイクル可変式の内燃機関を提供することを技術的課題とするものである。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】この技術的課題を達成するため本発明は、「燃焼室への吸気弁付き吸気ポートへの大気空気の吸気経路中に、前記燃焼室からの排気弁付き排気ポートからの排気ガスにて駆動される排気ターボ過給機を設けて成る内燃機関において、前記吸気弁及び排気弁における開閉作動のバルブタイミングを可変式にし、この吸気弁及び排気弁を、前記内燃機関における低速回転域及び高速回転域の両方の回転域において四サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動し、前記低速回転域と高速回転域との間における中速回転域において二サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動する。」と言う構成にした。

[0008]

【発明の作用・効果】この構成によると、低速回転域及び高速回転域の両方の回転域においては、吸気弁及び排気弁が四サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動されることにより、内燃機関は、四サイクルで運転される一方、吸気は、排気ターボ過給機にて圧縮されることにより過給される。また、低速回転域と高速回転域との間における中速回転域においては、吸気弁及び排気弁が二サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動されることにより、内燃機関は、二サイクルで運転される一方、吸気は、排気ターボ過給機にて圧縮されることにより、掃気効率が高められると同時に過給される。

【0009】つまり、本発明によると、使用頻度の高い中速回転域では、内燃機関を、二サイクルで排気ターボ過給式にして運転することにより、前記中速回転域を四サイクルで排気ターボ過給式にして運転する場合よりも、高い軸トルクと低い燃料消費率とを得ることができる一方、低速回転域では、内燃機関を、四サイクルで排気ターボ過給式にして運転する場合よりも、高い軸トルクと低い燃料消費率とを得ることができるのであり、しかも、高速回転域では、内燃機関を、四サイクルで排気ターボ過給式により運転すること

により、前記高速回転域を二サイクルで排気ターボ過給 式にして運転する場合のような高速回転への適合性に欠 けると言う問題を招来することがないのである。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を、図1の図面について説明する。この図において符号1は、ガソリン等を燃料とする火花点火式内燃機関、又は軽油を燃料とするディーゼル機関等の圧縮点火式の内燃機関を示し、この内燃機関1は、内部にシリンダ3を備え且つ下部にクランク軸4を備えたシリンダブロック2と、このシリンダブロック2の上面に締結したシリンダへッド5とによって構成されている。

【0011】前記シリンダブロック2におけるシリンダ3内には、ピストン6が往復動自在に挿入され、このピストン6は、前記クランク軸4におけるクランクピン4aに対してコンロッド7を介して連結されている。また、前記シリンダヘッド5には、その下面に前記シリンダ3内に開口する燃焼室8が凹み形成され、その内部に前記燃焼室8への吸気ポート9と、前記燃焼室8からの排気ボート10とが形成されており、前記吸気ポート9の燃焼室8への開口部には吸気弁11が、前記排気ポート10の燃焼室8への開口部には排気弁12が各々設けられ、これら吸気弁11及び排気弁12の各々は、例えば、特開平7-224624号公報等に記載されているような電磁式弁駆動機構13,14にて開閉作動するように構成されている。

【0012】図において符号15は、排気タービン15 aとブロワー圧縮機15bとを直結して成る排気ターボ 過給機を示す。この排気ターボ過給機15におけるブロワー圧縮機15bの吸入側に、図示しないエアクリーナからの大気空気の導入管路16を接続する一方、前記ブロワー圧縮機15bの吐出側を、インタークーラ18を備えた過給管路17を介して前記内燃機関1における吸気ポート9に接続する。

【0013】また、前記排気ターボ過給機15における排気タービン15aの入口側に、前記内燃機関1における排気ポート10からの排気管路19を、前記排気タービン15aの出口側に、大気中への排気ガス放出管20を各々接続する。そして、符号20は、前記内燃機関1におけるクランク軸4の回転数を検出する回転センサー21からの信号を入力として、前記吸気弁11に対する電磁式弁駆動機構13と、前記排気弁12に対する電磁式弁駆動機構14とを以下に述べるように作動するための制御回路である。

【0014】すなわち、この制御回路20は、内燃機関1における回転数が例えば約1,500rpm以下の低速回転域、及び例えば約4,500rpm以上の高速回転域では、前記吸気弁11及び排気弁12を、その各々に対する両電磁式弁駆動機構13,14を介して、四サイクルのバルブタイミング(例えば、吸気行程が、クラ

ンク角度で零度の上死点から始まるとした場合において、吸気弁11を、クランク角度で前記零度の上死点以前の約-10度から約210度の区間においてのみ開き、排気弁12を、クランク角度で約530度から約740度の区間においてのみ開くようにする)で開閉作動するように制御するが、内燃機関1における回転数が前記約1,500rpm〜約4,500rpmの範囲の中速回転移域では、前記吸気弁11及び排気弁12を、その各々に対する両電磁式弁駆動機構13,14を介して、二サイクルのバルブタイミング(例えば、吸気行程が、クランク角度で零度の上死点から始まるとした場合において、吸気弁11を、クランク角度で約60度から約210度の区間においてのみ開き、排気弁12を、クランク角度で約150度から約240度の区間においてのみ開くようにする)で開閉作動するように制御するのである。

【0015】この構成において、低速回転域及び高速回 転域の両方の回転域においては、吸気弁11及び排気弁 12が四サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動される ことにより、内燃機関1は、四サイクルで運転される一 方、吸気は、排気ターボ過給機15にて圧縮されること により過給される。また、低速回転域と高速回転域との 間における中速回転域においては、吸気弁11及び排気 弁12が二サイクルのバルブタイミングで開閉作動され ることにより、内燃機関1は、二サイクルで運転される 一方、吸気は、排気ターボ過給機15にて圧縮されるこ とにより、掃気効率が高められると同時に過給される。 【0016】この場合において、内燃機関1が、四サイ クルで、且つ、これに排気ターボ過給機15が装着され ていないときには、そのときにおける軸トルクは、図2 に実線の曲線Aで示す通りであるが、これに排気ターボ 過給機15を適用して排気ターボ過給式にすることによ り、その軸トルクを、図2に点線の曲線Bで示すように 向上できる。

【0017】一方、内燃機関1は、中速回転域において、二サイクルで、且つ、排気ターボ過給式で高い掃気効率で運転されることにより、この中速回転域における軸トルクを、図2に一点鎖線の曲線Cで示すように、内燃機関を四サイクルで過給式に運転する場合よりも高くすることができるのである。

【図面の簡単な説明】

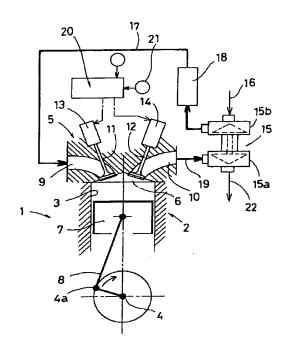
【図1】本発明の実施の形態を示す図である。

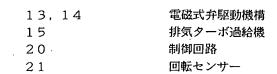
【図2】軸トルクと回転数との関係を示す図である。 【符号の説明】

1	内燃機関
2	シリンダブロック
4	クランク軸
5	シリンダヘッド
6	ピストン
8 .	燃焼室

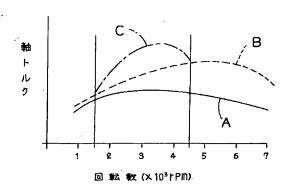
吸気ポート
排気ポート
吸気弁
排気弁

【図1】





【図2】



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PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(71)Applicant : DAIHATSU MOTOR CO LTD

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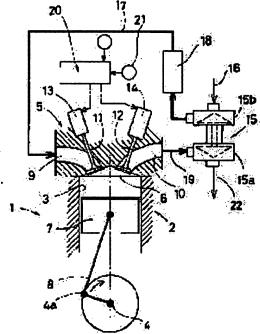
(72)Inventor: HASEGAWA KUNIO

(54) VARIABLE CYCLE TYPE INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To achieve an increase in shaft torque and reduction in fuel consumption in all rotating range of an internal combustion engine which is provided with, in an atmospheric air intake path to an air intake port with air intake valve connected to a combustion chamber, an exhaust turbocharger driven by the exhaust gas from an exhaust port with exhaust valve.

SOLUTION: An intake valve 11 and exhaust valve 12 are opened and closed at the valve timing of 4 cycle in both low and high speed rotating ranges of an internal combustion engine 1 so as to operate the engine at 4 cycle, and these valves are opened and closed at 2 cycle in a middle speed rotating range between the low and high speed rotating ranges so as to operate it at 2 cycle.



LEGAL STATUS

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application converted registration]

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decision of rejection]

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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the internal combustion engine of the adjustable cycle formula which aimed at improvement in rotation torque, and reduction of fuel consumption by changing the cycle according to a rotational frequency in internal combustion engines, such as a jump-spark-ignition formula or a compression-ignition formula.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally, the thing of a twocycle and the thing of a four-cycle exist in an internal combustion engine as everyone knows. Since the former twocycle internal combustion engine has 1 time of an explosion process per one revolution of a crankshaft by performing inhalation of air, compression, explosion, and exhaust air during one revolution of a crankshaft, compared with the thing of the four-cycle internal combustion engine referred to as performing inhalation of air, compression, explosion, and exhaust air during 2 rotations of a crankshaft, its mean effective pressure is high and it can obtain the high output torque.

[0003] However, with a twocycle internal combustion engine, scavenging efficiency is a low for whether it being ** from a four-cycle internal combustion engine. Although the method referred to as making the pressure of a scavenging-air style high by compressing inhalation of air into a crank case for raising this scavenging efficiency if it cuts was adopted, the oil mist in a crank case was mixed with inhalation of air, this became white smoke and this method invited remarkable aggravation of exhaust gas.

[0004] Then, by compressing in the exhaust air turbosupercharger which drives inhalation of air with the mechanical supercharger driven with an internal combustion engine, or exhaust gas, the pressure of a scavenging-air style is made high and, recently, the method referred to as raising scavenging efficiency is adopted. There is a problem referred to as that the former method causes aggravation of specific fuel consumption since the output torque which changes good is needed for driving a mechanical supercharger, however, moreover, the latter method If it is few, and exhaust air capacity cannot fully drive an exhaust air turbosupercharger but pulls it in a low-speed rotation region Since about [that improvement in the scavenging efficiency by the exhaust air turbosupercharger is not expectable] and an exhaust air turbosupercharger is resisting inhalation of air, in a low-speed rotation region, the output torque is downed sharply, and there is a fault said that specific fuel consumption also gets worse. [0005] Moreover, in the so-called twocycle internal combustion engine of the 2 valve type which was made to perform inhalation of air and exhaust air by opening and closing of an inlet valve and an exhaust valve among twocycle internal combustion engines, since about [become] and its endurance fell extremely, there was a fault which the opening-and-closing operation of an inlet valve and an exhaust valve hears from the increase in a rotational frequency by flattery for the number of times of opening and closing of the inlet valve and an exhaust valve being the two times of a four-cycle internal combustion engine and which is referred to as not suiting high-speed rotation.

[0006] this invention makes it a technical technical problem to offer the internal combustion engine of

the cycle adjustable formula which enabled it to also suit high-speed rotation while being able to aim at improvement in the output torque, and reduction of fuel consumption in all rotation regions by canceling said fault which the aforementioned twocycle internal combustion engine has with a four-cycle internal combustion engine.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention in order to attain this technical technical problem in the inhalation-of-air path of the air air to the suction port with an inlet valve to "combustion chamber In the internal combustion engine which prepares the exhaust air turbosupercharger driven with the exhaust gas from the exhaust air port with an exhaust valve from the aforementioned combustion chamber, and changes Valve timing of the opening-and-closing operation in the aforementioned inlet valve and an exhaust valve is made into an adjustable formula. in the rotation region of both the low-speed rotation region in the aforementioned internal combustion engine, and a high-speed rotation region, the opening-and-closing operation of this inlet valve and exhaust valve is carried out by the valve timing of a four-cycle, and an opening-and-closing operation is carried out by the valve timing of a twocycle in the medium-speed rotation region between the aforementioned low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region It was made the composition called ".

[0008]

[Function and Effect of the Invention] While an internal combustion engine is operated by the four-cycle in the rotation region of both a low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region by carrying out the opening-and-closing operation of an inlet valve and the exhaust valve by the valve timing of a four-cycle according to this composition, inhalation of air is supercharged by being compressed in an exhaust air turbosupercharger. Moreover, in the medium-speed rotation region between a low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region, while an internal combustion engine is operated by the twocycle by carrying out the opening-and-closing operation of an inlet valve and the exhaust valve by the valve timing of a twocycle, inhalation of air is supercharged by being compressed in an exhaust air turbosupercharger, at the same time scavenging efficiency is raised.

[0009] According to this invention, that is, in the medium-speed rotation region where operating frequency is high An internal combustion engine by making it an exhaust air turbo supercharge formula, and operating by the twocycle While the output torque higher than the case where make the aforementioned medium-speed rotation region into an exhaust air turbo supercharge formula by the four-cycle, and it operates, and low specific fuel consumption can be obtained, in a low-speed rotation region By operating an internal combustion engine by the exhaust air turbo supercharge formula by the four-cycle The output torque higher than the case where make the aforementioned low-speed rotation region into an exhaust air turbo supercharge formula by the twocycle, and it operates, and low specific fuel consumption can be obtained. moreover, in a high-speed rotation region The problem said that the conformity to high-speed rotation like [in the case of making the aforementioned high-speed rotation region into an exhaust air turbo supercharge formula by the twocycle, and operating] is missing is not invited by operating an internal combustion engine by the exhaust air turbo supercharge formula by the four-cycle.

[0010]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the form of operation of this invention is explained about the drawing of <u>drawing 1</u>. In this drawing, a sign 1 shows the internal combustion engine of compressionignition formulas, such as a jump-spark-ignition formula internal combustion engine which uses a gasoline etc. as fuel, or a Diesel engine which uses gas oil as fuel, and this internal combustion engine 1 is constituted by the cylinder head 5 which concluded the cylinder 3 on the upper surface of the cylinder block 2 which equipped the lower part with the crankshaft 4 in preparation for the interior, and this cylinder block 2.

[0011] In the cylinder 3 in the aforementioned cylinder block 2, a piston 6 is inserted free [reciprocation] and this piston 6 is connected through the connecting rod 7 to crank pin 4a in the aforementioned crankshaft 4. In the aforementioned cylinder 3, the combustion chamber 8 which carries out opening is dented, and it is formed in the undersurface at the aforementioned cylinder head 5. to the

interior Moreover, the suction port 9 to the aforementioned combustion chamber 8, The exhaust air port 10 from the aforementioned combustion chamber 8 is formed. to opening to the combustion chamber 8 of the aforementioned suction port 9 an inlet valve 11 An exhaust valve 12 is respectively formed in opening to the combustion chamber 8 of the aforementioned exhaust air port 10, and each of these inlet valves 11 and an exhaust valve 12 is constituted so that an opening-and-closing operation may be out with the electromagnetic valve drives 13 and 14 which are indicated by JP,7-224624,A etc. [0012] In drawing, a sign 15 shows the exhaust air turbosupercharger which links exhaust gas turbine 15a and blower compressor 15b directly, and changes. While connecting to the inlet side of blower compressor 15b in this exhaust air turbosupercharger 15 the introductory duct 16 of the air air from the air cleaner which is not illustrated, the discharge side of the aforementioned blower compressor 15b is connected to the suction port 9 in the aforementioned internal combustion engine 1 through the supercharge duct 17 equipped with the intercooler 18.

[0013] Moreover, the exhaust air gas-evolution pipe 20 to the inside of the atmosphere is respectively connected to the entrance side of exhaust gas turbine 15a in the aforementioned exhaust air turbosupercharger 15 for the exhaust air duct 19 from the exhaust air port 10 in the aforementioned internal combustion engine 1 at the outlet side of the aforementioned exhaust gas turbine 15a. And a sign 20 considers the signal from the rotation sensor 21 which detects the rotational frequency of the crankshaft 4 in the aforementioned internal combustion engine 1 as an input, and is a control circuit for operating so that the electromagnetic valve drive 13 to the aforementioned inlet valve 11 and the electromagnetic valve drive 14 to the aforementioned exhaust valve 12 may be described below. [0014] The rotational frequency in an internal combustion engine 1 this control circuit 20 namely, in the low-speed rotation region of about 1,500 or less rpm, and the high-speed rotation region of about 4,500 or more rpm Both the electromagnetic valve drives [as opposed to the each for the aforementioned inlet valve 11 and an exhaust valve 12 1 13 and 14 are minded, and it is the valve timing (for example, when an intake stroke beginning from the top dead center of nullity in the degree of crank angle, it sets) of a four-cycle. About an inlet valve 11, it is [about / before the top dead center of the aforementioned nullity] at the degree of crank angle. -Although controlled to carry out an opening-and-closing operation opening an aperture and an exhaust valve 12 only in the section of about 530 to about 740 degrees only in the section of 10 to about 210 degrees with the degree of crank angle The rotational frequency in an internal combustion engine 1 in the medium-speed time transition region of the range of the about 1,500 above rpm - about 4,500 rpm Both the electromagnetic valve drives [as opposed to the each for the aforementioned inlet valve 11 and an exhaust valve 12] 13 and 14 are minded, and it is the valve timing (for example, when [an intake stroke] beginning from the top dead center of nullity in the degree of crank angle, it sets) of a twocycle. It controls to carry out an opening-and-closing operation that the degree of crank angle opens [in / the section of about 150 to about 240 degrees / for an inlet valve 11] an aperture and an exhaust valve 12 with the degree of crank angle only in the section of about 60 to about 210 degrees.

[0015] In this composition, in the rotation region of both a low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region, while an internal combustion engine 1 is operated by the four-cycle by carrying out the opening-and-closing operation of an inlet valve 11 and the exhaust valve 12 by the valve timing of a four-cycle, inhalation of air is supercharged by being compressed by the exhaust air turbosupercharger 15. Moreover, in the medium-speed rotation region between a low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region, while an internal combustion engine 1 is operated by the twocycle by carrying out the opening-and-closing operation of an inlet valve 11 and the exhaust valve 12 by the valve timing of a twocycle, inhalation of air is supercharged by being compressed by the exhaust air turbosupercharger 15, at the same time scavenging efficiency is raised.

[0016] In this case, by making it this with the application of the exhaust air turbosupercharger 15 at an exhaust air turbo supercharge formula, although it is as the curve A of a solid line showing the output torque at that time when an internal combustion engine 1 is a four-cycle and this is not equipped with the exhaust air turbosupercharger 15 to drawing 2, to drawing 2, the output torque can be improved, as the curve B of a dotted line shows.

[0017] On the other hand, in the medium-speed rotation region, it is a twocycle and the internal combustion engine 1 can make the output torque in this medium-speed rotation region higher than the case where an internal combustion engine is operated by the four-cycle to <u>drawing 2</u> at a supercharge formula as the curve C of an alternate long and short dash line shows, by being operated with high scavenging efficiency by the exhaust air turbo supercharge formula.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the gestalt of operation of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the relation between the output torque and a rotational frequency.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Internal Combustion Engine
- 2 Cylinder Block
- 4 Crankshaft
- 5 Cylinder Head
- 6 Piston
- 8 Combustion Chamber
- 9 Suction Port
- 10 Exhaust Air Port
- 11 Inlet Valve
- 12 Exhaust Valve
- 13 14 Electromagnetic valve drive
- 15 Exhaust Air Turbosupercharger
- 20 Control Circuit
- 21 Rotation Sensor

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the internal combustion engine which prepares the exhaust air turbosupercharger driven with the exhaust gas from the exhaust air port with an exhaust valve from the aforementioned combustion chamber, and changes in the inhalation-of-air path of the air air to the suction port with an inlet valve to a combustion chamber Valve timing of the opening-and-closing operation in the aforementioned inlet valve and an exhaust valve is made into an adjustable formula. In the rotation region of both the low-speed rotation region in the aforementioned internal combustion engine, and a high-speed rotation region, the opening-and-closing operation of this inlet valve and exhaust valve is carried out by the valve timing of a four-cycle. The adjustable cycle formula internal combustion engine characterized by carrying out an opening-and-closing operation by the valve timing of a twocycle in the medium-speed rotation region between the aforementioned low-speed rotation region and a high-speed rotation region.

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DRAWINGS

